

Glossary

Active Recreation Site

Active recreation sites recognize a higher level of public use, and will require developed areas for organized or intense recreation. Active recreation site includes both the active recreation uses and all necessary support services and facilities.

Adaptive management

Adaptive management is a systematic approach for continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of operational programs.

Agricultural Production Districts (APD)

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, agricultural lands that are not characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products. The Comprehensive Plan designates Agricultural Production Districts where the principal land use should be agriculture. Lands within Agricultural Production Districts should remain in parcels large enough for commercial agriculture. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands.)

Annexation

This is the process of adding or incorporating an area into a city's jurisdiction.

Beneficial Uses

"Beneficial uses" include uses of water resources that provide a benefit to the public, including, but not limited to, fish and wildlife habitat, fishing, swimming, transportation, recreation, water supply, flood control, water quality control, and aesthetic enjoyment.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

These are defined by the Washington State Department of Ecology as physical, structural, and/or managerial practices that, when used singly, or in combination, prevent or reduce pollution of water. The types of BMPs are source control, runoff treatment, and stream bank erosion control.

Built Green™

Built Green™ is a voluntary, market-driven residential green building program of the Master Builders Association developed in partnership with King and Snohomish Counties. Built Green™ seeks to reduce the impact of development while protecting the region's natural resources and quality of life. More information is available at: www.builtgreen.net.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP)

The 1994-1999 Adopted Capital Improvement Program budget allocates funds from various revenue sources to improve cultural and recreational opportunities for King County citizens, build needed roadways, protect our investment in existing buildings, protect the health of our citizens, enhance the management of natural resources, and provide necessary capital resources for our law, safety, and justice system.

Clustering

Clustering means developing a subdivision that reduces the individual lot areas to create permanent open space or a reserve for future development while it maintains the zoned residential density.

~~((Community Action Strategies~~

~~Community Action Strategies is the process by which capital facilities plans will be developed for the eight urban unincorporated subareas. These strategies will include a long-term vision for the area, and a prioritized list of needed capital improvement projects for the subarea.))~~

Community Business Centers

These are primarily retail developments designed to serve a nearby market area of 15,000 to 40,000 people. (See Chapter Two, Urban Communities.)

Comprehensive Plan

The Growth Management Act requires certain cities and counties of the state to adopt comprehensive land use plans. A comprehensive plan is a generalized, coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act. A comprehensive plan consists of a map or maps, and descriptive text covering objectives, principles, and standards used to develop the comprehensive plan. Each comprehensive plan includes a plan, scheme or design for land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, rural areas, and transportation. Optional components include elements relating to conservation, solar energy, recreation, and subarea plans.

Concurrency Management System

The Growth Management Act requires jurisdictions to adopt and enforce ordinances which prohibit development approval if the development causes the level of service on a transportation facility to decline below the standards adopted in the Comprehensive Plan, unless transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development are made “concurrent” with the development. Concurrent with development means that transportation improvements or strategies are in place at the time of development or that financial commitment is made to complete the improvements or strategies within six years. The Concurrency Management System of King County establishes a process to manage new development based on transportation impacts on levels-of-service and the concurrency of needed improvements or actions. (See Chapter Six, Transportation).

Coordinated Water System Plans

Four Critical Water Supply Service Areas have been designated in King County in accordance with the Public Water System Coordinated Act of 1977 (RCW 70.116): East King County, Skyway, South King County, and Vashon Island. The Coordinated Water System Plan for each area provides an assessment of water supply and a program to meet future demand. Planning areas, within which a water purveyor is obligated to provide service consistent with County land use plans and regulations, were assigned for major purveyors.

Countywide Planning Policies (CPP)

The Growth Management Act requires that counties, as regional governments within their boundaries, prepare countywide planning policies which establish a countywide framework from which county and city comprehensive plans are to be developed and adopted. This framework is to ensure that city and county comprehensive plans are consistent. The “King County Countywide Planning Policies” were developed and recommended by the Growth Management Planning Council and are to serve as a blueprint for how King County and its cities should grow over the next 20 years. The Metropolitan King County Council adopted these policies in 1992. Since this time, amendments called “Phase II Countywide Planning Policies” have been made to the sections pertaining to affordable housing, economic development and rural character. The County Council has adopted these Phase II amendments. (See Chapter One, Regional Planning.)

Critical Areas

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, critical areas which include: 1) wetlands, 2) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, 3) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, 4) frequently flooded areas, and 5) geologically hazardous areas. (See Chapter Four, Environment for King County’s designation of critical areas.)

Critical Habitat

Specific areas which possess physical or biological features which are essential to the conservation of a listed species.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include performing and visual arts events, programs and facilities; public art; heritage events, programs and facilities; and historic properties.

Deficiency

Deficiency in a comprehensive plan or development regulation refers to the absence of required or potentially desirable contents of a comprehensive plan or development regulation.

Density

The quantity of structures or buildings per unit area. Typically expressed as housing units per acre or square mile.

Density Incentives/Bonuses

Density incentives, or density bonuses, are programs allowing for additional dwelling units above the number permitted on a site by zoning (sometimes referred to as "base density") in exchange for public benefits provided by the developer. King County has incorporated use of density incentives with standard urban subdivision, mobile home park, and multifamily development projects. (King County Code, Title 21A)

Development

An area that is developed as a tract of land with built structures.

Docket

A list of suggested changes to a comprehensive plan or development regulations maintained by the department.

Docket Process, The

The Docket process specifies that dockets are not just to note deficiencies, but also to suggest changes and make written comments. These suggested changes are reviewed by the county and made available for review by the public. Information provided to the public will include the county's response. An Internet docket process is available and can be found at: ((<http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/orpp/compplan/>))
<http://www.metrokc.gov/ddes/compplan/>.

Docketing

Docketing means compiling and maintaining a list of suggested changes to the comprehensive plan or development regulations in a manner that will ensure such suggested changes will be considered by the county and will be available for review by the public.

Drainage Basin

A drainage basin, like a watershed, is an area that drains to a common outlet or an identifiable water body such as a river, stream, lake or wetland. In King County, 72 drainage basins are contained within six major watersheds. These drainage basins in turn contain numerous individual water bodies with small drainages.

Ecological Function

An ecological function refers to physical, chemical, and biological processes or attributes at some level of biological organization. For example, the ecological functions of wetlands includes food chain support, water quality maintenance, flood storage, and wildlife habitat.

Emissions Trading

Emissions trading means the transfer in ownership of emission reductions. Emission trading occurs when a source of air pollution reduces its emissions and then transfers ownership of the emission reduction to

another party. Markets for emission reductions can be created by regulation (the market for sulfur dioxide allowances for example) or voluntarily (the current market for greenhouse gases).

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

An act adopted by US Congress in 1973 whose purpose is to provide a means whereby ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be conserved and to provide a program for the conservation for such endangered and threatened species.

Enhance

Enhance means to increase one or more of the functions or values that an ecosystem or environmental feature possesses. An improvement in a functional attribute or value. (See Chapter Four, Environment).

Endangered Species

Endangered Species means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which has been designated as such in regulations issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Coal mine, erosion, flood, landslide, seismic, steep slope and volcanic hazard areas, and streams, wetlands and protection buffers constitute environmentally sensitive areas.

Existing transportation needs

Existing transportation needs are associated with households and businesses which are in existence at the time of plan adoption.

Fair Housing Ordinance

King County's Fair Housing Ordinance prohibits housing discrimination against persons on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, parental status, use of Section 8 subsidy, sexual orientation, disability or the use of a trained guide dog.

Family-Wage Jobs

Family-wage jobs which are capable of supporting a family. For the purposes of this plan, the term means jobs which pay more than the average annual wage for King County in a given year.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas

Designation of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas is required by the Growth Management Act. This Comprehensive Plan designates the following as such areas: 1) areas with which endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association; 2) habitats and species of local importance; 3) commercial and recreational shellfish areas; 4) kelp and eel grass beds; 5) herring and smelt spawning areas; 6) naturally occurring ponds under 20 acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat; 7) waters of the state; 8) lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity; and 9) state natural area preserves and natural resource conservation areas.

Flood Hazard Reduction Plan

The King County Flood Hazard Reduction Plan contains policies and program and project recommendations that guide floodplains use and development throughout King County.

Floodplain

The areas of land adjacent to lakes, rivers, and streams that are subject to periodic flooding. Floodplains are designated based on the predicted frequency of flooding for a particular area. For example, a 100-year floodplain is a land area that has a one percent probability of experiencing flooding in any given year.

Forest Production Districts (FPD)

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, forest lands that are not characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance for the commercial production of timber. The Comprehensive Plan designates Forest Production Districts where the primary use should be commercial forestry. Lands within the Forest Production District shall remain in large parcels and in ownership conducive to forestry. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands).

Fully Contained Community (FCC)

A site-specific development project consisting of conceptual site plan(s), development standards, processing and other elements. It is also consistent with the criteria provided in RCW 36.70A.350 which states that FCCs should be located outside of the initially designated Urban Growth Area.

Functional Classification

See "Arterial Functional Classification"

Functional Planning

Functional plans are detailed plans for facilities and services and action plans and programs for other governmental activities. Some functional plans are operational or programmatic, which means they guide daily management decisions. Others include specific details of facility design and location and must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. Functional plans are prepared by King County, independent special purpose districts or other public and private agencies. (See Chapter Nine, Implementation)

Global Warming

Global warming is an increase in worldwide atmospheric temperature.

Ground Water Management Plans

King County has five Ground Water Management Areas (GWMA) for which citizens and technical experts are addressing ground water issues. For each GWMA, a Ground Water Management Plan (GWMP) has been developed per WAC 173-100(RCW 90.44). Each GWMP describes the area's ground water resource, contains a detailed exploration of ground water protection issues, and proposes solutions to perceived threats. These Plans identify Sensitive Aquifer Areas to receive a special level of protection.

Growth Management Act (GMA)

In 1990, the Washington State Legislature passed the State Growth Management Act (ESHB 2929). The Act calls for urban counties and cities in the state to develop comprehensive plans to guide growth management decisions for at least the next decade. Amendments to the Act in 1991 require that counties, working with the cities within their boundaries, develop Countywide Planning Policies to provide a common vision of the future to serve as the framework for all comprehensive plans throughout the county. (See Chapter One, Regional Planning)

Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC)

The GMPC, which was established by an interlocal agreement, is a 15-member council of elected officials from Seattle, suburban cities and King County. The GMPC has been responsible for the preparation and recommendation of the Countywide Planning Policies to the Metropolitan King County Council, which then adopts the policies and sends them to the cities for ratification.

Habitat

Habitat is the area where wildlife normally lives and grows. Habitat components include food, water, cover (security, breeding, thermal) and space.

Habitat Network

Habitat network is a system of fish and wildlife habitat where connections between large habitat blocks and open spaces are necessary for the support of fish and wildlife through their life cycles.

Historic Properties

Historic properties include historic buildings, sites, objects, districts and landscapes, prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and traditional cultural places.

Historic Property, Significant

Significant historic properties are those properties that meet the criteria for designation as County landmarks and/or listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Impervious surface

A hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development; and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots and gravel roads.

Incorporated Areas

Incorporated areas are those areas that exist within a city or a city's jurisdiction. King County contains 39 whole incorporated cities and parts of two others.

Infill

Infill means development or redevelopment on small properties or groups of properties within existing built-up areas.

Initial Project Needs

Road improvement projects that are needed to meet the impacts of a specific development are initial project needs. They must be concurrent with the development.

King County Open Space System

This is a system of linked publicly owned regional open space corridors of greenways and waterways along the major river systems, shorelines and the Mountain-to-Sound Greenway. (See Chapter Five, Preserving and Enriching the Community)

LEED™ (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design)

The LEED Green Building Rating System is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable commercial buildings. More information is available at: http://www.usgbc.org/LEED/LEED_main.asp.

Land Use Map

The official land use map for the Comprehensive Plan that designates the general location and extent of the uses of land for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses as required by the Growth Management Act. The Land Use Map is not included in the Plan because it is very large. It is available for review at the Department of Development and Environmental Services and at the Clerk of the King County Council. A smaller representation of the Land Use Map is included in the Comprehensive Plan.

Level-of-Service – Transportation

Transportation level-of-service is a qualitative measure, graded A through F, describing the operational conditions of the County's transportation system (assessing both design capacity and actual traffic volumes by corridor) as experienced by travelers and which is determined by using the Transportation Adequacy Measure (TAM) methodology.

Locally Significant Resource Areas (LSRAs)

LSRAs contribute to the aquatic resources within a specific basin, when compared to aquatic and terrestrial systems of similar size and structure elsewhere in the basin. They also provide wetland and stream habitat that is important for wildlife and salmonid diversity and abundance within the basin. (See Chapter Four, Environment)

Low-Impact Development

Low-impact development (LID) is a new approach to land development which works to match a site's natural hydrologic function by protecting native vegetation and soils, reducing impervious surface and managing stormwater at the source.

Master Planned Resorts

RCW 36.70A.040 defines Master Planned Resorts as a self-contained and fully integrated planned unit development, in a setting of significant natural amenities, with primary focus on destination resort facilities consisting of short-term visitor accommodations associated with a range of developed on-site indoor or outdoor recreation facilities. A master planned resort may include other residential uses within its boundaries, but only if the residential uses are integrated into and support the on-site recreational nature of the resort.

May

See definition for "shall"

Median Household Income

The median divides all households into two equal groups, one having income above the median and the other having income below the median.

Mineral Resource Sites

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, mineral resource lands that are not already characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance for the extraction of minerals. The Comprehensive Plan designates as Mineral Resource Sites existing, approved mining sites, and also designates as Potential Mineral Resource Sites properties on which King County expects some future mines may be located. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands)

Mitigation Bank

A mitigation bank is a property approved by the appropriate county, state and federal agencies for restoration, creation, or enhancement to compensate for adverse impacts to wetlands caused by the development of public agency facilities and utility facilities.

Mitigation Payment System

This system establishes a requirement that new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of supporting needed transportation improvements. The proportionate share is that portion of the cost of transportation facility improvement that is related to the service demands and needs of the new development. (See Chapter Six, Transportation)

Mixed Use

This term refers to a development with combined commercial and residential uses.

Mode Split

Mode split is the percentage of all trips using non-single occupant vehicular forms or modes of travel. Modes of travel include single-occupant vehicles, transit, carpooling, bicycling, walking, and other modes.

Multifamily

Multifamily housing structures are those with more than one unit. Multifamily housing includes duplexes, apartments and condominiums.

Natural Resource Lands

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate natural resource lands which include the following: 1) agricultural lands that have long-term significance for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products; 2) forest lands that have long-term significance for the commercial production of timber; and 3) mineral resource lands that have long-term significance for the extraction of

minerals. The Comprehensive Plan designates Agricultural Production Districts, Forest Production Districts, and Mineral Resource Sites. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands)

Natural Sites

Natural sites recognize areas valued for their natural character. They may not be completely natural and undisturbed, but may be important in preserving rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological sites or features of scientific, traditional, cultural, and/or educational value. Development and use will focus on keeping the environment in a nearly undeveloped state. There may be little or limited public access to these sites.

Neighborhood Business Centers

These are shopping areas offering convenience goods and services to local residents. They primarily contain retail stores and offices. (See Chapter Two, Urban Communities)

Neighborhood Plan

Small-scale plans meant to provide detailed land use plans for neighborhoods. (See also Subarea Planning)

New Growth

New growth is growth that occurs subsequent to pipeline development for which no application is currently pending review/approval in the King County permitting process, but which is forecasted to occur over the next 20 years in this Comprehensive Plan.

Non-degradation

Non-degradation means to prevent the decline to a lower state, to keep from reducing the complexity, functions, or integrity of ecological processes or values.

Non-Motorized Transportation

This refers to pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian travel, and the facilities needed to make it safe and convenient.

Non-point Pollution

Non-point pollution is pollution which enters any waters of the State from any dispersed land-based or water-based activities, including but not limited to atmosphere disposition, surface water runoff from agricultural lands, urban areas, or forest lands, subsurface or underground sources, or discharges from boats or marine vessels.

Open Space

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to identify open space corridors within and between urban growth areas which include lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas. Open space lands, as designated by the Comprehensive Plan, include federal, state and locally owned parks and wilderness areas, developed parks and areas left in a natural state so they can sustain sensitive ecosystems, community identity and aesthetics and links between important environmental or recreational resources. (See Chapter Five, Preserving and Enriching Our Community)

Particulate Matter

Particulate matter is solid or aerosol particles dispersed in the air including dust, soot, and oil. The major sources are industrial activities, fugitive road dust, motor vehicle emissions, and wood smoke.

Passive Recreation Site

Passive recreation sites require a lower level of development and provide areas for informal, self-directed activities for individuals and groups.

Pervious surface

A surface area which allows the entry of water into the soil mantle, as under natural conditions prior to development.

Pipeline Development

These are land use development applications, whether vested or unvested, that were submitted prior to adoption of King County Comprehensive Plan and are pending review/approval in the permitting process.

Pipeline transportation needs

Pipeline transportation needs are associated with growth that is pending through the County's development review process.

Point Pollution

Point pollution is pollution that enters any waters of the State from an identifiable source such as a pipe.

Potential Annexation Area (PAA)

A Potential Annexation Area is an area in unincorporated King County adjacent to a city that is expected to annex to the city and to which that city will be expected to provide services and utilities within the next two decades. (See Chapter Two, Urban Communities)

Protect

Protect means to keep from harm, attack, injury, or destruction; to maintain the integrity of, especially through environmental care.

Public Benefit Rating System

This is a current use taxation program whereby the reduction in property taxes is determined using a scoring system related to the numbers and quality of open space resources located on all or portions of the property.

Puget Sound

Puget Sound is an estuary – a semi-enclosed, glacial fjord where salt water from the ocean is mixed with fresh water. Puget Sound is bordered by about 1,300 miles of shoreline with a mix of beaches, bluffs, deltas, mudflats, kelp forests and eelgrass meadows. Approximately 100 miles of this saltwater shoreline lie within King County. King County's immediate responsibilities include those portions of Puget Sound which lie within the County, roughly between Point Wells to the north and Dumas Bay to the south. King County shares responsibility for the health of the main basin of Puget Sound with its neighbors -- Pierce County, Kitsap County, and Snohomish County.

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)

The PSRC is the designated metropolitan planning organization for our area and is responsible for regional growth management and transportation planning in the four county region which includes King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap Counties. PSRC's General Assembly includes mayors, county executives, and council commission members from the four counties. The Council also includes as members the ports of Everett, Seattle and Tacoma and the State Department of Transportation and Transportation Commission. The PSRC prepared Multi-county Planning Policies for the four-county region.

Regionally Significant Resource Area (RSRA)

RSRAs are those portions of watersheds that contribute to the resource base of the entire Puget Sound region by virtue of exceptional species and habitat diversity and abundance when compared to aquatic and terrestrial systems of similar size and structure elsewhere in the region. RSRAs may also support rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. (See Chapter Four, Environment)

~~((Regional Transit Authority (RTA)~~

~~State legislation of 1992 allowed the creation of a new agency in King, Snohomish and Pierce Counties. The RTA was formed in 1993. Its board is made up of local elected officials from the three counties and the State Department of Transportation Secretary. The RTA has the responsibility to collect and distribute new tax revenues for regional rail transit, to build and to operate a regional rail transit system. The RTA would also distribute funds to local transit agencies to provide feeder services for the rail system. Its funding depends on local voter approval of a regional high capacity transit plan and funding. (See Chapter Six, Transportation)~~

Regional Transit Project (RTP)

The RTP is a combined planning effort of Metro, Pierce Transit, Community Transit, Everett Transit, Sno-Tran and the State Department of Transportation to analyze various high capacity transit alternatives. (See Chapter Six, Transportation)

Regional Transit System Plan (RTSP)

The RTSP is the regional vision for increasing the three county investment in public transportation. It recommends levels and types of services and facilities to meet regional transit needs. It recommends areas to be served by rail with specific routes, station locations and other supporting facilities to be decided after more detailed study. (See Chapter Six, Transportation))

Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP)

In 1999, King County adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, guiding the development of new facilities to manage wastewater into the future. The RWSP addresses four areas: wastewater treatment facilities, combined sewer overflow control, wastewater reuse, and bio-solids management. The RWSP outlines where new facilities will be built, the types of technology to be used and the future of reclaimed water and bio-solids. Short-term needs through 2006 are specified, and long-term alternatives to the current Metro system are identified.

Restore

Restore means to return land and water resources from a disturbed or totally altered condition to an approximation of their condition prior to disturbance or alteration. Restoration projects are conducted by public agencies through capital improvement projects and by developers as a means to mitigate adverse impacts of their proposals. (Restoration of land is not required of developers when they protect land and water resources according to King County regulation.) (See Chapter Four, Environment)

Rezoning

Rezoning is the term that refers to the process of individual requests and applications to change the zoning classification of land.

Riparian

Pertains to the banks of rivers and streams, and also sometimes wetlands, tidewater and lakes.

Rural Area (See also Rural Zoning)

The Growth Management Act requires that counties designate a rural area in order to conserve the rural character and quality of the existing rural lands in Washington. King County's Rural Area contains very low-density residential development, commercial and industrial development, farms, forests, watersheds crucial for both fisheries and flood control, mining areas, small cities and towns, historic sites and buildings, archaeological sites and regionally important recreation areas. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands)

Rural Character

Rural character refers to the pattern of land use and development established by a county in the rural element of its comprehensive plan:

- (a) In which open space, the natural landscape, and vegetation predominate over the built environment;
- (b) That foster traditional rural lifestyles, rural-based economies, and opportunities to both live and work in rural areas;
- (c) That provide visual landscapes that are traditionally found in rural areas and communities;
- (d) That are compatible with the use of the land by wildlife and for fish and wildlife habitat;
- (e) That reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development;
- (f) That generally do not require the extension of urban governmental services; and
- (g) That are consistent with the protection of natural surface water flows and ground water and surface water recharge and discharge areas.

Rural Cities

King County's rural cities are incorporated areas within the Rural Area whose local governments are involved in the region's planning processes on an equal legal basis with the suburban cities and Seattle. The incorporated rural cities are Black Diamond, Carnation, Duvall, Enumclaw, North Bend, Skykomish and Snoqualmie. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands)

Rural Growth

Rural Growth refers to residential, commercial, and industrial growth that is scaled to be compatible with, and maintains the traditional character of the Rural Area. Rural growth typically does not require urban governmental services except in the case of some rural towns and to protect the environment as provided in this Comprehensive Plan. The basic elements of "Rural Character," as defined by the King County Countywide Planning Policies, are natural features, resource-based industries, rural towns, rural neighborhoods, rural infrastructure and services, open space system, rural housing, rural economy, and rural cities.

Rural Neighborhoods

Rural neighborhoods are small commercial developments, or in some cases, historic towns or buildings, that are too small to provide more than convenience shopping and services to surrounding residents. They generally do not have services such as water supply or sewage disposal systems any different from those serving surrounding rural residential development. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands)

Rural Towns

Rural towns are unincorporated towns governed directly by King County. They provide a focal point for community groups such as chambers of commerce or community councils to participate in public affairs. The purposes of rural town designations within the Comprehensive Plan are to recognize existing concentrations of higher density and economic activity in rural areas and to allow modest growth of residential and economic uses to keep them economically viable into the future. (See Chapter Three, Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands)

Rural Zoning

The rural zone is meant to provide an area-wide, long-term, rural character and to minimize land use conflicts with nearby agricultural, forest or mineral extraction production districts. These purposes are accomplished by: 1) limiting residential densities and permitted uses to those that are compatible with rural character and nearby resource production districts and are able to be adequately supported by rural service levels; 2) allowing small scale farming and forestry activities and tourism and recreation uses which can be supported by rural service levels and which are compatible with rural character; and 3) increasing required setbacks to minimize conflicts with adjacent agriculture, forest or mineral zones.

Salmonid

A member of the fish family Salmonidae. In King County, salmonid species include Chinook, Coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon; cutthroat, rainbow, and brown trout and steelhead; Dolly Varden, brook trout, char, kokanee, and whitefish.

Satellite System Management

When large water utilities oversee the operations of smaller water systems, not connected to their own system, it is called satellite system management. The satellite system manager is hired by the smaller system to operate and maintain the system in accordance with local, state and federal health regulations.

Sediment Transport

Sediment transport is the process of taking soil from one place and depositing it in another via the flow of water. Deposition of the soil occurs when sediment in the water flow is more than the flow can transport.

Sensitive Areas Map Folio

The folio displays the location of environmentally sensitive areas in unincorporated King County. It identifies sensitive areas for wetlands, streams, flood hazards, erosion hazards, landslide hazards, seismic hazards, and coal mine hazards.

Sensitive Species

Sensitive species means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or significant portion of its range and which has been designated as such in regulations issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Sewer Availability

Sewer availability means the presence of sewers now or within six years through extensions included in adopted sewer comprehensive plans. In the case of Urban Planned Development, 1) the capacity to intercept and treat waste water as evidenced by a King County approved sewer system plan or a Metro utility plans, 2) a firm commitment to serve an area with sewer as evidenced by either a sewer availability certificate, utility extension agreement, or an approved sewer system plan and 3) a firm financial commitment to provide sewer, as evidenced by either a capital improvement program or utility extension agreement.

Sewer Tightline

Tightlining of sewers means that a sewer line is designed and sized to only serve a particular structure.

Shall

To guide King County, the use of the terms “shall,” “will,” “should,” and “may” in policies determine the level of discretion the County can exercise in making future and specific land use, budget, development regulation and other decisions. “Shall” and “will” in a policy mean that it is mandatory for the County to carry out the policy, even if a timeframe is not included. “Shall” and “will” are imperative and non-discretionary – the the County must make decisions based on what the policy says to do(~~(, subject to funding and budgetary constraints which may not allow for implementation of the policy, and subject to provisions of the annual budget)~~). “Should” in a policy provides non-compulsory guidance, and establishes that the County has some discretion in making decisions. “May” in a policy means that it is in the County’s interest to carry out the policy, but the County has total discretion in making decisions.

Short Subdivisions

These are subdivisions in unincorporated King County that are limited to four lots or less (nine in some cities), and are approved administratively by King County's Department of Development and Environmental Services.

Should

~~((See definition for “shall”))~~ Non-compulsory guidance; establishes that the County has some discretion in making decisions.

Significant Adverse Environmental Impact

Significant as used in State Environmental Policy Act means a reasonable likelihood of more than a moderate adverse impact on the environment. Significance involves context and intensity and does not lend itself to a formula or quantifiable text. The context may vary with the physical setting. Intensity depends on the magnitude and duration of an impact. The severity of an impact should be weighed along with the likelihood of its occurrence. An impact may be significant if its chance of occurrence is not great, but the resulting environmental impact would be severe if it occurred.

Single-Family

Single-family housing units are individual structures including conventional houses and mobile homes.

Subarea Planning

This level of planning brings the policy direction of the Comprehensive Plan to a smaller geographic area. Subarea plans are meant to provide detailed land use plans for local geographic areas. These plans are meant to implement the King County Comprehensive Plan and be consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan's policies, development regulations, and Land Use Map.

Subdivision

A subdivision is land that has been divided into legal lots, or is the process of dividing land into lots.

Traditional Rural Development

In King County, traditional rural land uses could include, but are not limited to: low density residential uses; small scale farming, forestry and mineral extraction; small, neighborhood churches; feed and grain stores; the keeping of horses and livestock; cottage industries, crafts and trades that support the residents of the rural area and/or the needs of the natural resource production areas; and public and private facilities necessary to serve rural homes such as utility installations or public schools. In general, the rural development pattern in King County has historically been comprised of houses, barns, fences and cultivated fields, but natural features and open spaces are the predominant visual image.

Transfer of Development ((~~Credit~~ (TDC))) Rights (TDR)

Transfer of development ((~~credit~~) rights) means the ability to transfer allowable density, in the form of permitted building lots or structures, from one property (the "sending site") to another (the "receiving site") in conjunction with conservation of all or part of the sending site as open space or working farm or forest. King County allows transfers of development ((~~credit~~) rights) as part of standard subdivision, mobile home park and multifamily project review processes through its ((~~Transfer of Development Credits Program~~)) TDR. (King County Code, Title 21A)

Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

A private or public/private real estate development project that creates, expands, maintains or preserves a mixed-use community or neighborhood within walking distance of a transit center, or stop, that is designed to encourage transit use and pedestrian activity. TOD projects support transit by increasing the density of residents, shoppers, visitors or employees per acre. New TOD projects are often coupled with an increase in transit service to the area.

Transportation Adequacy Measure (TAM)

The Transportation Adequacy Measure is the County's methodology for measuring the level-of-service performance of its transportation system. Transportation Adequacy Measure is a calculated index of the quality of transportation experienced by travelers. It is based on two components; a system-wide average ratio of traffic volumes to traffic capacities; (the lower this weighted average, the better the transportation adequacy) and the volume to capacity rates of certain roads that are critical to system performance (critical links). The TAM applies to discrete land areas (zones) in the County and is the basis for transportation level-of-service standards. (See Chapter Six, Transportation)

Transportation Certificate of Concurrency

An official notice given to a property owner by the Department of Transportation or its successor that indicates whether there is capacity on the transportation system to accommodate new growth. A Transportation Certificate of Concurrency is required to show that adequate transportation facilities are available to service growth as part of the development review process.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

TDM is a strategy for the reduction of automobile trips, particularly trips taken in single-occupant vehicles. TDM encourages public transportation over automobile use and specifically refers to policies, programs and actions implemented to increase the use of high-occupancy vehicles (public transit, car-pooling and van-pooling) and spread travel to less congested time periods through alternative work hour programs (See Chapter Six, Transportation).

Transportation Facilities and Services

These are the physical assets of the transportation system that are used to provide mobility. They include roads, transit, bridges, traffic signals, ramps, buses, bus garages, park and ride lots and passenger shelters.

Transportation needs for new growth

Transportation needs for new growth are associated with growth that has been planned for 2012 in this Comprehensive Plan.

Transportation Needs Report (TNR)

The TNR is a comprehensive list of recommended County transportation needs through the year 2012 needed to implement the land use element. It includes transportation needs for unincorporated King County, and some city, state, and adjacent County projects. It does not include transit service or capital needs. (See Chapter Six, Transportation)

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively seeking employment.

Unincorporated Activity Centers

Unincorporated Activity Centers are the primary locations for commercial and industrial development in urban unincorporated King County. Currently, White Center is the only designated Unincorporated Activity Center, as other such centers are now parts of cities. (See Chapter Two, Urban Communities)

Unincorporated Areas

Unincorporated areas are those areas outside any city and under King County's jurisdiction.

Unique Wetland

The term unique wetland refers to bogs and fens which have unusual and sensitive water chemistries.

Urban Centers

These are centers of concentrated employment and housing located within the Urban Growth Area designated by the Phase II Countywide Planning Policies. Urban Centers are to be serviced directly by high-capacity transit and are to contain a wide variety of land uses, including retail, recreational, cultural and public facilities, parks and open spaces. Urban Centers include the central business districts of Federal Way, Bellevue, Seattle, Renton, SeaTac, Kent, Redmond and Tukwila. Other Urban Centers are Seattle Center, Seattle First Hill/Capitol Hill, Seattle University District and Seattle Northgate. (See Chapter Two, Urban Communities)

Urban Growth

Urban growth refers to residential, commercial and industrial growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of such land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources. Urban growth typically requires urban governmental services. "Characterized by urban growth" refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth.

Urban Growth Area (UGA)

The Growth Management Act requires King County's Comprehensive Plan to designate an Urban Growth Area, where most future urban growth and development is to occur to limit urban sprawl, enhance open space, protect rural areas and more efficiently use human services, transportation and utilities. The Comprehensive Plan designates an UGA which includes areas and densities sufficient to permit the urban growth that is projected to occur in the County for the succeeding 20-year period. (See Chapter One, Regional Planning and Chapter Two, Urban Communities)

Urban Growth Target

The Growth Management Act and the Countywide Planning Policies require King County and its cities to plan for a 20-year population and employment growth target for each jurisdiction, based on designation of the Urban Growth Area, Urban Centers and the criteria of the Countywide Planning Policies. (See Chapter Two, Urban Communities)

Urban Planned Developments (UPD)

Urban Plan Developments are site specific projects consisting of conceptual site plans, development stands, processing and other elements.

Urban Separator

Urban separators are areas planned for permanent low-residential density within the Urban Growth Area. Urban separators protect adjacent resource land, environmentally sensitive areas, or rural areas and create open space corridors within and between urban areas which provide environmental, visual, recreations and wildlife benefits.

Utilities Technical Review Committee (UTRC)

This is an interdepartmental committee with responsibility for ensuring that water and sewer plans comply with County and State health requirements and County land use policies. The committee reviews the plans of all water and sewer utilities that operate in unincorporated King County and then recommends the plans to King County Executive and the Metropolitan King County Council for approval.

Water Availability

Water availability means the presence of a water source with applicable water rights that can serve the projected demand through the year 2000, as shown by adopted water comprehensive plans. In the case of Urban Planned Developments, water availability is defined as 1) presence of a water source with water rights that can serve the projected average daily demand through the year 2000, 2) a firm commitment to serve an area with water, as evidenced by either a water availability certificate, utility extension agreement or a King County approved water system plan and 3) a firm financial commitment to provide water, as evidenced by either a capital improvement plan or utility extension agreement.

Water Reuse

Water re-use or wastewater reclamation involves using treated wastewater in place of drinking water for commercial irrigation and industrial processes. Also referred to as wastewater reuse.

Water Supply Availability

Water supply availability is the presence of a water source with applicable water rights that can serve the projected demand through the year 2000, as shown by adopted water comprehensive plans.

Water System Classifications

A public water system is defined as any system that has more than one connection. A well serving one house is a private system. Group A water systems have fifteen or more service connections. Group B water systems have two through fourteen service connections.

Watershed

A watershed, like a drainage basin, is an area that drains to a common outlet or an identifiable water body such as a river, stream, lake or wetland. The six major watersheds in King County are Cedar River,

Green River, Skykomish River, Snoqualmie River and White River and the Puget Sound. These watersheds contain a total of 72 individual drainage basins. (See Chapter Four, Environment)

Well Head Protection

Well head protection is another way that King County can protect its ground water resource. This program directs purveyors to identify 1, 5, and 10-year time of travel to their well(s) to identify contamination sources, and to propose methods to reduce or eliminate contamination sources.

Wetland

The term wetland means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990 that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street or highway. Wetlands shall include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands.

Wetland Banking

Wetland banking is a process that allows certain wetlands to be developed if the development is accompanied by the restoration or creation of wetlands in other areas. (See Chapter Four, Environment)

Wetland Functions

Functions refer to the ecological (physical, chemical and biological) workings or attributes of a wetland regardless of their importance to society. Food chain support or the transport and transformation of chemicals in ecosystems are examples of wetland functions. Water quality maintenance, flood storage, and wildlife habitat are examples of ecological functions to which society attributes a value. (See Chapter Four, Environment)

Wetland Values

Values are estimates, usually subjective, of the worth, merit, quality, or importance of wetland attributes that are valuable and beneficial to society. Values vary by watershed or human community. Education, research, aesthetics, and recreation are examples of other wetland attributes that may be considered values in that they are beneficial to society.

Will

See definition for "shall".

Frequently Used Acronyms

APD	Agricultural Production District
BMP	Best Management Practices
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CPP	Countywide Planning Policy
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCC	Fully Contained Community
FPD	Forest Production District
GMA	Growth Management Act
GMPC	Growth Management Planning Council
HOT	High Occupancy Toll lane
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
KCCP	King County Comprehensive Plan
LOS	Level of Service
LSRA	Locally Significant Resource Area
MPS	Mitigation Payment System
PAA	Potential Annexation Area
PBRs	Public Benefit Rating System
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council
RSRA	Regionally Significant Resource Area
((RTA	Regional Transit Authority
RTSP	Regional Transit System Plan
RTP	Regional Transit Project))
RWSP	Regional Wastewater Services Plan
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle
TAM	Transportation Adequacy Measure
TDC	Transfer of Development Credits
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TNR	Transportation Needs Report
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
UGA	Urban Growth Area
UPD	Urban Planned Development
UTRC	Utilities Technical Review Committee